THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY, 1834.

The following vessels anchored in the harbour this morning.

The Honble Company's Sloop of War *Amherst*, Captain John Pepper, from Bushire 19th June 1834, Bassadore, and Muscat.

Passengers.—D. A. Blane, Esq. Resident, Lieut Powell. H. M. Regt. and 4 Native Servants.

Ship *Charles Grant*, Samuel Hyde, Master, from London 5th April.

She spoke the *Barque*, William Clark, Master, for Bombay, on the 5th of June, in Lat. 38° 24' S. Long. 7°. 40' E.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. Lumsden Factor, Captain Liddell, Bombay 1st Cavalry, Ensign Dyke, H. M. 6th Foot, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Eleas, and Mr. Kiernan, Merchants.

French Ship *Le Oriental*, G. Piganan Master, from Bordeaux, 8th April 1834.

The *Amherst*, we hear, has brought no news, except that the Plague had subsided at Bagdad, and that the Quarantine at Bushire was about to be removed. By the *Charles Grant* we have received our regular files of the Times to the 31st March, and a few weekly papers; from which we hasten to lay before our readers the following extracts. Being anxious to issue this Extra in time for the dawk, we are unable to submit a summary, which we intended to prepare, or to offer any remarks on the news received by this opportunity.

EXAMINER,—March 9.

The Miguelites were defeated by Saldanha on the 18th ult. They were between three and four thousand strong, according to the bulletin, and lost two hundred and thirty prisoners, including four officers. The capture of seven horses is also reported, which gives an odd effect to the account of a victory made the most of in description. We have to observe upon this circumstance that the Miguelites are constantly stated to be weak to the [illegible]st degree; that weak as they are, they are repre[illegible]utedly horribly beaten every now and then, and [illegible]ll their ground; and the victors make [illegible]eir victories over such feeble foes as they [illegible]

[illegible]unts from Vienna say that the Emperor [illegible]es had been attacked by the *Grippe*, and [illegible]or a time his life was thought to be in [illegible]ger; but the same letters add that he was [illegible]uch better and out of danger.

Amsterdam.—The merchants of Rochfort have followed the example set them by those at Havre, and have appointed a committee to obtain a reform in the commercial laws, the first act of which was to draw up a declaration of its concurrence in the address of Bordeaux.

BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.—March 16.

Flogging in the Army.—A motion of Major Faucourt, for the abolition of flogging in the army, was lost on Friday night by 227 to 94. Even the most streneous advocates of flogging must allow that the notice the subject has from time to time received in Parliament has led to a much milder treatment of the soldiers; and that in proportion as the punishment has became more mild, the discipline has improved. The British army never stood higher in point of discipline than it now does.

State of Ireland.—The last Irish *Gazette* presents a list of eleven Proclamations, offering rewards varying from 200*l.* to 50*l.*, for the discovery of the perpetrators of various ontrages, including murder, assaults, taking arms, and robberies in different parts of the kingdom, arising not from distress, but the lawless state of society, and the existence of criminal agitation produced by a man who, for his reward, his extracted during the last year, from the wretched inhabitants of Ireland, in the form of "Catholic rent," no less a sum than 12,800*l.*, 300*l.* more than was collected last year. It is said that when the parishes are goaded to pay up their arrears, pois sum will be increased by two thousand thunds.

TIMES.—march, 18.

The order of the day was a second time suspended by the repetition of the motion of the former evening for the total repeal of the malt duty, which after some discussion, was negatived by 142 to 59.

Upon the order of the day being again moved, Mr. Sheil moved that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that there be laid before the House copies of any communication between His Majesty's Government and the Russian Government, with respect to any treaty between Russia and Turkey, which has been entered into since the 1st of January, 1833. After a discussion, for which we refer our readers to our Parliamentary report, the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when, on the motion of Sir R. Peel, a grant of 17,017*l.* to the British Museum was agreed to.

Mr. C. Fergusson moved that a grant of 5,000*l.* be made to Captain John Ross for his public services, and Mr. G. F. Young moved, as an amendment, that the amount of the grant be 7,000*l.* instead of 5,000*l.* After some discussion, Mr. C. Fergusson, on the suggestion of several hon. members, withdrew his motion, and agreed to move to-day for the appointment of a select committee to consider the claims of Captain Ross, and to report thereon to the House.

March 19.

Cambridge has done what was to be expected from the superior tone of education which prevails in that scientific University. She has taken the lead of her learned sister of Oxford in the path of liberal and enlightened conduct. A petition in favour of granting degrees to the Dissenters has been signed by the men most eminent for learning and science and character in the University; among others, by Messrs. Peacock, Airy. Sendwick, Cumming, Thirlwall, Musgrave, Lee, and Henslow. Drs. Davy and Lamb are, we regret to say, the only presidents of colleges of whom we have yet heard as having affixed their signatures; but we do not despair of seeing some additional auxiliaries, even of that rank, when we come to examine the petition.

This, no doubt, is the petition which Earl Grey last night gave notice of his intention to present to the House of Lords on Friday. The announcement of its apparition appears to have somewhat startled the Duke of Cumberland in the House of Lords, and the allusions that were made to it by Lord Althorp and Mr. Divett clearly produced a similar effect on Mr. Goulburn in the House of Commons.

March, 20.

The French papers of Monday, which we yesterday received by express, say that the Generals commanding military divisions have been authorized by the Government to extend, by three months, the six months' leave of absence to such officers as may desire it. The *Courrier Français* enters into a long enumeration of the repressive measures against the liberties of Europe, contemplated and about to be adopted by the Ministerial Congress now assembled in Vienna. That paper affirms that a series of laws against the liberty of the press in Germany will be established, by which the writer of an offensive article in a pamphlet or a journal may incur the pain of death.

March. 21.

Mr. Crawford gave notice, that on an early day be would move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether an equalized duty should not be imposed upon tea, instead of a fluctuating duty; and on the motion of the same hon. member, returns were ordered of the quantity of tea sold at the quarterly sales at the East, India house for the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833, stating the number of pounds, the qualities of the tea, the prices at which it was sold, and the duties levied upon it.

March 22.

It cannot be true that Ministers have any idea of making Chief Justice Denman a Peer. If Lord Grey's Government be absurd enough to offer it, we may be forced to remind them of the credit which they laid claim to, when Sir Thomas Denman was first raised to the bench, for the resolution, which they carefully announced, against any routine promotions of judicial functionaries to the peerage. A more upright, honourable man than Sir Thomas Denman does not exist, but God knows, there are plenty of law-Lords. Even the dignity of the profession requires that law-peerages should not be "as cheap as stinking mackerel, or like hobnails, bought by the hundred."

The private letters by this mail from Lisbon are not altogether so favourable as the published accounts. It does not appear that they contain any matter of fact not already known to the public, but that they regard with greater apprehension the existing state of affairs, arising out of the disagreement between the Ministry and the military Commanders, and the pertinacity of the Emperor in retaining the Minister of War still in office. The observation is common in these letters that the contest cannot now be brought to an end without an armed intervention on the part of Great Britain.

March 25.

In the House of Lords last night the Pensions' Duties Bill and the Indemnity Bill were severally read a second time.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table an Order in Council for carrying into effect in the Island of Jamaica, the provisions of the act of last session for the abolition of colonial slavery. The noble Marquis said he was happy to state that Government had received authentic accounts of the good effects produced by the measure in that important colony, and expressed his belief that the measure will be found to have effected a more beneficial change in the state of society there than has ever before been brought about in any place.

It appears that we had yesterday much understated this year's reduction in the Ordnance Estimates, which we set down at only 80,000*l.*, whereas it actually exceeds 295000*l.* It is also affirmed to us on good authority, that all the means of economy from the sale of old stores, &c., about which such a display of exhortation was made the other night by Mr. Hume, have been for many months in a course of active application.

Our Constantinople letter speaks of warlike preparations on the part of the Turkish Government. The Sultan is said to have assumed a tone of menace towards England since the return from St. Petersburgh of one of his emissaries to that capital, and the presentation of Lord Ponsonby's note in reference to the Russian treaty. According to our correspondent, the Sultan's answer to that note was not so conciliatory as it was said in Paris to be, after the arrival of the special messenger who was the bearer of it. The Paris papers bring no political news.

Advices from Mexico (city) to the 27th of January, and from Vera Cruz to the 5th ult., have been received by way of New York. General Bravo still held out against the Government, and had a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Toluca. A letter of the 18th of January mentions that an engagement between the two parties had taken place, in which General Bravo was compelled to give way, and retire with a loss of 100 men; but another, dated the 26th, says that the disturbances in the south were going on, and the Government, it was stated, were making overtures to General Bravo. Santa Anna was still at his country house, keeping quite aloof from politics. The country generally was overrun with banditti, so much so that a company, which had to remit some silver from the mines to the city, was obliged to have an escort of 30 men, at an expense of 500*l.*

Private accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 3d inst., state the distress from famine in the southern provinces of Russia to be still very great. This had necessarily produced great embarrassment among the resident nobility, who in many instances had to support the peasantry; instead of being supported by them. In the capital the calamity was only felt in some advance, not a very material one, in the prices of provisions.

Public attention seems to be so entirely absorbed in questions of domestic policy, that few besides the dealers in Spanish securities seem to bestow a thought at present on what is passing elsewhere. The arrival of a courier from Constantinople with important despatches seems to have been scarcely noticed; he has brought the Porte's answer to the official notes presented to the Turkish Government by the Ambassadors of England and France, in reference to the Russian treaty of the 8th of July. It is understood that the Porte declares, in its answer, that it will make no change whatever in its engagements with Russia, but that it has equally a disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with its two ancient allies, England and France. The courier has proceeded on his way to London with despatches to the same effect for your Government.—*Times, March* 25.

MARCH 26.

We have, by express this morning, the whole of the Paris papers of Monday. Their contents, both as to domestic and foreign news, relate almost entirely to matters which have been fully discussed in our own private letters from Paris, Constantinople, and Madrid. By an extract faom the *Ausburg Gazette*, of the 20th instant, we find that the Constantinople Russian correspondent of that paper admits that "a difference of "opinion has arisen between the 'grandees' of "the empire, relative to the subject now in deliber-"ation by the Divan—the remonstrances of En-"gland and French against the Russian treaty;" but the writer adds that a part of the Divan has been "gained over', by the two maritime Powers, whilst he decleares the other part look up to Russia as the "sole shield hnd protector of Turkey." We are informed by the same paper (the *Augsburg Gazette*) that Mehement Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt was about to send another sum of tribute-money to the Porte.

March 28.

By the Paris papers of Tuesday, which we received yesterday by express, it appears that the project of law against associations was still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and that every amendment proposed towards its modification, with a single very immaterial exception, in regard to one of the articles of the project, has been opposed by Ministers and rejected. We are informed by accounts from Italy, referred to in some of the papers, that the Austrians have caused the town of Fano, on the Adriatic, to be strongly fortified, in order to establish such a barrier near that place as may prevent the French from making any irruption into Romagna, should the latter ever feel so inclined, as it is supposed they may in consequence of their persisting in keeping possession of Ancona. We do not find in these papers any other domestic or foreign intelligence of any interest.

On Monday Prince Frederick arrived at the Hague, from Berlin; and on the same day the Prince of Orange proceeded to join the army, which is said to be in a most complete and efficient state. Since the late return of the Dutch Minister, Von Dedel, to the Hague, a renewal of the negotiations has been talked of. It is said, too, that the King has at last been induced to send Count Von Reede on a mission to the Duke of Nassau, with the view of bringing about an arrangement respecting the claims of the Agnats. The Count is to meet envoys from Prussia and Austria at Wisbaden. This new episode in the negotiations will probably revive among the Dutch the hope of a settlement, which may relieve them from their long-pratracted state of uncertainty between war and peace, in which they sustain all the expense of the former, while excluded from many of the commercial advantages which belong to the latter. A list of furrher promotions in the army is published in the Dutch papers.

ATLAS.—March 16.

Lord Wynford has for some days past been confined by serious indisposition at Lessons, his residence near Chiselhurst, in Kent. The learned lord's illness has arisen from a severe bilious attack. We are happy, however, to learn that his lordship's health is gradually improving.

Yesterday, at the India House, the sale of teas proceeded, but very slowly. There are now 14,000 chests of congou, on which no advance has been offered, and which are consequently scratched, or put beyond the limits of the present sale. Mr. Travers gave up, the very profitable contract he had made at the first day's sale, and restored to the Company 6669 chests, which are to be put up for sale again.

The foreign news of the week is not devoid of interest. A formidable insurrection broke out in Madrid on the 2d, of which the brother of Don Carlos, Don Francisco Paulo, and his wife, a political *intriguante*, are suspected of being the chief movers. The opportunity was taken advantage of by the disconsented royalist volunteers, who, irritated at having been recently disbanded, willingly flocked to the standard of the disaffected. They were joined by crowds of persons who, disgusted at the delay which has taken place in the convocation of the Cortes, and which has given occasion to much popular distrust, were prompt in swelling the chorus of "Long live Charles V. !" The Queen's troops were attacked in several quarters, and many lives were lost; but our last advices, of the date of the 7th, bring intelligence of the suppression of the tumult, and the restoration of peace in the capital. In the north, the Carlists are stronger than the government.

The Chamber of Deputies in Paris has been much engaged in the discussion of a measure, brought forward by the government, for the suppression of dangerous associations. Such a measure is proved to be necessary; but the government has to encounter all the odium which can be heaped on men who, out of place, have fought the battle of the people, and who, in office, are compelled to resist their intemperance.

The English ambassador at Constantinople has again demanded of the Sultan the revocation of the treaty of the 6th July. The answer of the Porte is as haughty and dignified as if he were still an independent Sovereign. This show of power is quite melancholy when contrasted with the absolute reliance of enfeebled Turkey on the interested support of Russia.

Several Dutch gun boats have approached the Belgian fortress of Lilo, and have received the fire of the garrison, have retreated and returned again, and received the fire and again retreated without returning it. As the Dutch Flotilla has since been strengthened, we are curious to know what is meant by this strange recognizance.

Mr. O'Connell's motion for referring the oaths taken by members of Parliament to a committee, was withdrawn after an animated discussion, in which the member for Dublin passed through a severe ordeal of animadversion. But he is satire-proof: they can neither make him blush nor feel.

March,—23.

The *Quotidienne* of Thursday, says, that the Duke of Orleans is about to be married to the sister of the Duchess de Berri.

Oxford, March 21.—In a full convocation holden this day, it was agreed that the university seal should be affixed to a humble petition to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to withhold his royal sanction from the *proposed form* of a charter of incorporation for a literary scientific institution, lately established under the title of 'The University of London."

Prince of Belgium.—We are concerned to learn that the infant son of the King and Queen of Belgium is very seriously indisposed, although the papers received to day express hopes of his recovery. Dr. Clarke left London for Brussels the night before last to give his advice on this affli.ting occasion.

The New peer.—The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Denman, is about to be created a peer. The gazetting of the new creation will probably take place on Tuesday. An additional liberal lawlord in the House of Peers will not be without its advantages.

There is no doubt that the bill for suppressing all associations—not excepting those whose purposes are literary or charitable—will pass the Chamber of Deputies:—and the French House of Peers has long ceased to have any discriminative character. Its duty is to record the acts of the Lower House. The law in France then will be more intensely severe against popular meetings, more coercive of political opinion, than it ever was in the most tyrannous periods of the monarchy. The Frenchman under Louis XV., or under the Emperor Napoleon, was a freeman compared to the Frenchman of the year 4 of the Revolution. We have said, and we repeat that we conceive these measures *necessary* for the support of the throne of Louis Phillippe, but we will not say that such measures can advance the ultimate repose and security of France. They cover, but do not extinguish the fire of discontent that smoulders in the heart of the country and which will blaze on the first excitement. France cannot afford periodically an Algiers, an Antwerp, or an *emente* to amuse her turbulent sons, and withdraw them from projects more fatal to the existence of the new dynasty, and the peace of Europe.

March 30.

The King of Holland has again threatened to invade Belgium; and his army of 35,000 men, with a complete artillery equipment, has encamped on the frontier. The threat and the disply have alike failed to awe the Belgians, for when the Minister of War was questioned on the subject, he replied that any intention of a breach of treaty on the part of their neighbour was very improbable, but that Belgium was perfectly prepared if the report should be confirmed. This declaration, coupled with a majority in the Chamber, on the subject of the railroad, appears to have strengthened the hands of the Belgian authorities, and, if we might argue from appearances, the prospect of any collision is more remote than ever.

On Wednesday, Parliament adjourned for a recess of three weeks. The indisposition of Lord Althorp rather retarded the public business, and the outlines of the plans for a commutation of tithes, and an amendment of the poor laws, were not communicated.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux of the 15th inst. the following of the 16th from Bayonne:—"We learn from a person arrived from Bilboa, that there were 7,000 of the Queen's troops in that city, and that 2,000 men, in two columns, were to set out in pursuit of the insurgents. Last Saturday, the day of departure, the Commander Barrrutia was shot: a Carlist battalion bears his name; he was

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taken prisoner when Berneo was surprised by the Brigadier Espartero. The battalion of Segastibelza, which was at Hernan and Oyarzun, is now gone towards Navarre. El Pastor has not continued his journey to Vittoria, but has stopped at Bergara to await the return of Burron, who has gone thither. Two companies of the column of El Pastor occupy Villa Franca, which has been fortified: it appears that several other points from Vittoria to Irun are now being fortified. It is said that the French and English Governments have made a proposition to the Infante Don Carlos, promising to secure to him 12,000,000 of reals a-year, as well as the enjoyment of the interest of all his sequestrated property, if he will renounce all pretension to the throne of Spain and retire to Rome. We are assured that a Colonel or General of the Queen's cavalry has passed over to the faction of Navarre."

The *Gazette* has also the following of the 6th from Frankfort:—" Although the deliberations of the Congress at Vienna are carefully veiled, we are assured that they are directed to the following subjects:—1. The authentic interpretation of the several constitutional charters of the Germanic States, so far as they may not mark out the precise limits to the rights of those States, and that they may appear to favour the pretension of refusing the taxes, a pretension incompatible with the monarchical principie. 2. The question of a general system of commerce aud customs. 3. The measures to be taken by the Germanic Confederation, can jointly with the Swiss Cantons and Sardinia, against the political emigrants who have taken refuge in Switzerland in order to disturb the tranquility of the neighbouring States."—*Times, March* 21.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains the following extract of a letter of the 12th from Frankfort-on-the Maine:—" Letters from Vienna state that the affairs of Switzerland occupy much attention there, and that resolutions will be passed for the removal of the Poles and other political exiles from that country. These resolutions will be afterwards sanctioned by the Diet, and then announced to the Swiss Confederation in the name of all the Governments of Germany.

The *Gazette* has the following from Constantinople, dated the 18th ult.:—" The army is being considerably reinforced. The motive for so imposing a force at this moment is unknown. It may be a source of uneasiness to the Pacha of Egypt, but his attention is absorted by that country, and he has his eyes fixed on Arabia. We hear that there is much discontent throughout Egypt and Syria, partly produced by foreign influence. The armament of the Porte therefore surprises us so much the more. It is true England and France are taking steps to renew the difficulties relative to the treaty of July, but it is not easy to connect the military equipments with this subject, as it is not likely that the employment of force will be requisite therein. It creates astonishment that the very limited finances of the country should be wasted upon an excessive army. Besides, it was not a memorial, but a note, which the British Ambassador presented to the Porte at the beginning of the month relative to the treaty with Russia. The French Ambassador presented a similar remonstrance, even more moderate than that of the British representative. It is not known what the Porte will do; it is supposed, however, as heretofore, the Ottoman Government will declare it regrets not being able to comply with the wishes of the two maritime Powers, and retract engagements that have been solemnly contracted. This is all that can be said. It then remains for England and France to take it ill, or to allow things that are accomplished to remain so. Prudence will doubtless dictate the latter course. It is still singular to see France and England, whose interests are so opposite, so firmly united against the advancement of Russia. We thiuk it will only tend to strengthen the Porte's reliance on the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.—*Times, March* 24.

PARIS, MARCH 22.—Private accounts from Germany all assert that the political effervescence, expected to have risen to its height in consequence of the menaces of the Vienna Congress, has on the contrary subsided, with the exception, however, of Rhenish Bavaria, the inhabitants of which are in greater indignation than ever from the reimprisonment of those acquitted by the jury, and the transference of the several prisoners to the state prisons at Munich. Except in the case of this unhappy district, Germany remains far more passive in her present crisis, it is asserted, than the friends of liberty had hoped. They explain this in divers ways. They say the example of France has disgusted alike the constitutionalist and the demagogue with the task of revolution. Then, the spirit which guides the great monarchies has displayed a prudence unusual, and seems to have laid down as a principle to consult and improve the substantial interests and condition of the people in recompense for any restrictions imposed upon their liberties or rights. This is wise in two ways, since such physical ameliorations not only recompense for the want of freedom, but they fill the mind of the public, afforded it a topic, and content it with worthy occupation.—*Times, March* 25.

PARIS, MARCH 26.—Lord Durham and Mr. Edward Ellice have just arrived in Paris. Some of our politicians think that their visit, at such a time, is not merely for amusement, and it is affirmed by the best-informed Opposition papers that they come on a special mission regarding Turkey. It continues to be the general belief here, however, that the Government has resolved to take no longer any share in the discussions relative to the treaty of the 8th of July, whatever course yours may think it will be ultimately necessary to adopt. The French Ambassador in Constantinople did not join Lord Ponsonby in the renewal of the remonstrances made against that treaty in the month of February.

We have no further news from Madrid, but the whole of the accounts of the 16th received here are of a gloomy description with regard to the state of things in that capital. Z.

BAYONNE, MARCH 22.—An extraordinary courier, who left Madrid on the 19th, and passed through our city yesterday evening, informs us, that at his departure the Spanish capital was tranquil, though there prevailed a spirit of dissatisfaction, which might lead to serious consequences, should the Government persevere in the course it is now pursuing.

We also learn from this courier, that another, who was proceeding to Madrid, had been stopped between Aranda and Burgos by some Carlist cavalry. The Carlists massacred six soldiers who were escorting the courier.

This evening it is positively stated that an action has taken place at Munquera between the troops of Espartero and the Carlist battalion commanded by Torres. The Carlists, it appears, were surprised and entirely defeated; and it is said that 300 of them, who were made prisoners by Espartero, have been conducted to Bilboa to be embarked for the Spanish colonies.

It is reported that a great number of Carlists were arrested at Madrid on the 15th.

FRANCE.

On Monday the discussion of the article of the law against associations commenced, and the whole law is once more under debate. Three ministers, Messers, de Broglie, Barthe, and Thiers, spoke at great length in favour of the law, and Messrs, Odillon Barrot and Berryer against it. An amendment, proposed by M. Berenger, merely went to alter its spirit; it was vehemently to opposed the ministers and their friends. M. Berenger would give the power of dispersion to the government, but not the power of licensing public meetings. He would preserve the principle. His love of order was not so great as to induce him to sacrifice liberty to its preservation. The societies of Aide toi et ciel t'aidera, &c., had not brought about the revolution; such societies seldom achieved what they aimed at, but he would not, for fear they should do mischief, prevent the charitable and other associations from doing good.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Chargé d'Affaires in Paris had given notice that passports will be granted to all Spanish emigrants wishing to return to Spain, excepting only those who entered Spain at the head of armed forces "against the King's rights." These papers do not bring any domestic or foreign news of any importance.

A letter from Madrid says—" The disturbances which took place in the capital last Sunday evening appear to have been part of a combined and simultaneous movement all over the kingdom. It is evident that the imbecility and consequent inaction of the government have inspired the Carlists with courage, but the abortive attempts which were made last Sunday to raise the standard of insurrection in Catalonia and Aragon, Andalusia and Valencia, only served to prove the moral weakness of the absolute party, in spite of their boasted numerical superiority."—*Atlas, March* 23.

NEW POSITION OF HOLLAND.

MORNING POST.—The private advices from Holland by the last mail notice a report that the Dutch territories are about to be included among the states forming the Germanic confederation. The reason assigned for this arrangement is the undeviating hostility of the English and French cabinets towards Holland, and the persuasion that some support is necessary for that much injured country from the othe powers of Europe. However natural the arrangement may be, by reason of the present position of Holland, we are not induced to believe the report from the inquiries we have made, and we think it has originated in the following circumstance:—The Prussian government has for several years been desirous of establishing a uniform system of Custom House regulations for its own dominions and those of the German states, the object of which is to prevent the great delay and inconvenience occasioned by goods being stopped at numerous custom houses in their transit from one part of Germany to another. One of the consequences of the new system is that when goods have paid dues at one custom house within this commercial circle they will not be subjected to dentention and further payments at others, but on showing a license will immediately be allowed to proceed. This arrangement has already been adopted by the greater number of the German states, and it is expected that it will soon be brought into general operation. Holland has been invited to join this commercial confederation, and hence the report of her being about to be admitted into the Germanic body.—*Atlas, March* 16.

PORTUGAL.

There are rumours that Lord Howard de Walden will ask the Emperor to change his Ministers, and it is said also that Don Pedro is ready prepared with an answer, which will be to the effect that he will have no objection to do so, provided Great Britain will guarantee,—1st, the crown of Portugal to Donna Maria; 2d, the permanency of the Constitutional charter; 3d, the integrity of the Portuguese territory; 4th, assist with troops to put down Don Miguel, and defend the Queen's Government against all internal and foreign enemies; 5th, agree to Don Miguel's never being allowed to put his foot again in Portugal, once out of it. These are conditions to which we are not, perhaps, ready to agree, and by these means Don Pedro, if he has a mind, may get rid of the question: he may say, most likely, that otherwise he must be allowed to know as well as ourselves that which is best for the Queen's Government, and to continue his confidence in his present Ministers.

Colonel Vasconcellos, the Governor of Leyria, as per his despatch dated the 26th ult., attacked a guerilla of the Miguelites at Vidueira, near the Figueira road, and put them all to flight, with the loss, according to a private letter, of upwards of 50 men killed. Don Miguel's troops from the north seem, however, to be inclined to come again toward Santarem.

It appears that, with the concurrence of this Government, a British brig of war has been sent off Figueira, in order to take on board General Macdonald, and such of the Miguelites as wish to abandon the Usurper's cause, and it is a very judicious thing to have done.—*Times, March*, 17.

LISBON, MARCH 16.—I confirm mine per His Majesty's steamer Carron, and through some mistake the document No. 2, to which I then referred, was left behind; you will find it annexed.

By the *Chronica*, No. 59, you will have seen that 350 of the Miguelite prisoners, who were kept in the different depots here, volunteered to serve with the liberating army, and they were accordingly admitted. The deserters from the Miguelites, as far as we are in this month, already exceed 460 men (two colonels being among then), including, of course, those who have gone over to Bernardo de Sa, in the Algraves, and I cannot but conceive that this is an occurrence of vital importance at the present moment. This Bernard de Sa is likely to become very popular in that part of the country, because such prisoners as he makes, who turn out to have been taken by force from their homes by Don Miguel, are allowed by him to return to their families. 500 troops, 200 of them being Irish, went from hence to Saldanha's army on the 11th, and Admiral Napier is going this day with 450 marines on board the City of Edinburgh steamer, and another vessel, to take Figueira, off which port there is already a sufficient naval force. This done, and Leyris being, as it now is, in the possession of the liberating army, the enemy in that quarter will be placed in an awkward predicament.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Duke of Terceira has been appointed to the command in chief of Oporto, and the corps which is to operate forth-with to clear all the north of the Usurper's band; and he will start in the course of three or four days. It is intended that the Duke and Bernardo de Sa should advance from the north and south upon Santarem, driving the Miguelites before them, and clearing all the provinces, establishing Donna Maria's authority in them; independent of which, by these movements Don Miguel's supplies will be entirely stopped. Count Saldanha in the mean time will attack them at Santarem, if an opportunity for so doing offers itself; so that at the present moment things seem to be going no more smoothly throughout the army—every one there being well fed, well paid, and well clothed: and I cannot but trust that the three officers of the Lancers who insist on resigning their commissions will reconsider it, as to my knowledge this Government seeme very anxious to keep them in the service.—*Times March* 31*st*.

Sir William Dickson has declined receiving on board the Orestes, in the Douro, the letters of the correspondent of the *Times*, to be forwarded to England in the ship's bag.*Atlas, March* 30.

BRUSSAL.—MARCH 25.

It has been admitted by the Minister of War himself, that the Dutch army has been lately increased to the amount of 10,000 men; and every unofficial account confirms the general belief that it is at all points prepared for active service in the completest manner. It is concentrated in North Brabant, close to the Belgain frontier, to the number of 35,000 men at least; and full 60 pieces of field-artillery are calculated as being in effective readiness. To these formidable external demonstrations, it may be positively added that the Orange partisans in Belgium have very lately begun to show great activity of tongue, that they speak more openly, and avow their belief in a rescoration in very unusual terms of confidence; and it is believed that emissaries from the Hague are very busy here in sounding various officers of the Belgian army, supposed to be discontented on political and personal grounds. These facts, and the possible delusion entertained by the Nassau family of disaffection among the army at large, and want of preparation on the part of the Government, form the only arguments I can discover for the probability of the threatened predatory incursion.

Opposed to these, it must be observed that such a measure would be a flagrant and wanton breach of the treaty of the 21st of May, 1833, between Holland on the one part, and—not Belgium, but—France and England on the other; that no possible object of any moment could be obtained unless the Dutch could reckon on French neutrality, or Prussian co-operation. It may be safely stated that neither of these is within the bounds of any immediate likelihood; so it is as little to be believed that Holland will alone venture a haphazard violation of the most solemn engagements, exposing herself to the reprobation of all civilized nations, and to the certainty of meeting a determined resistance from the Belgian army, or (supposing her to calculate on overcoming that) an overwhelming repulse from the French. As to anything to be reckoned on from the friends of the House of Orange in Belgium, the house itself knows pretty well, from former experience, the foundation it stands on in that respect.

My conviction then is, that all those military combinations are nothing more nor less than a Stock Exchange trick played off on a large scale. The King of Holland wants a new loan, to keep up, if possible, for another year the system he has been maintaining so long, for the furtherance of his own designs and the run of his people's prosperity. To cajole the States-General, and flatter the nation, it may be necessary to make some show a battle, while hints are thrown out of great results on the Despots Councils from the visit of the Princes to St. Petersburgh and Berlin, and M. Uerstolk's mission to Vienna, and newly fabricated assurances given of Holy Alliance sympathy and succour in the event of hostilities. To humiliate Belgium once more, and check her rapid progress in social organization, is the dearest object of the Dutch mind. For that end another forced loan, another year of suffering, a still more certain prospect of intolerable taxation, would appear light sacrifices. The wily Monarch knows this well, and he it now in ali likelihood turning his knowledge into practical profit. This may be the true secret of the present alarms; but Belgium does well to prepare for the worst.—*Times, March*

BRUSSELS. MARCH 28.

All notion of invasion has subsided, but the movement of troops towards the frontiers, measures for the re-occupation of the camps, which have been maintained in readiness since last year, and the recall of the militiamen, whose *congès* have still several months to run, prove that the Government is alive to the necessity of acting in accordance with the national will The Paris *Constitutionnel* received last night, asserts that the King Leepold had already applied to the Cabinet of the Tuileries for an auxiliary aid of French troops to repel the threatened, or rather let me call it the imagined, invasion. Nothing can be more unmeaningly, yet mischievously false than such a report. There is but one sentiment all through Belgium, of repugnance to any aid from France, and of confidence in the capability of the nation for its own defence. They must be very hollow, or very injudicious friends to Belgium, who endeavour to spread any ideas of a contrary tendency: nor can anything be more mistaken than the belief of a sympathy on the part of this country, with the violent spirit to that party in France, which would be the most ready to urge Europe into a general war.—*Times, March* 31.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

Every thing around us has, since our last, assumed a decidedly warlike appearance. The fleet is arming with great activity. Halil Pacha, Commander-in-chief of the Artillery, has unexpectedly been sent to Adrianople, to take under his command the troops quartered there. A portion of these will be stationed along the coast of the Gulfs of Saros and Enos; the remainder will re-inforce the garrison of the Dardanelles. The most pressing orders have been sent to the iron-works at Samakow. Fresh re-inforcements have been sent to Sivas, where Redschid, Mehmet Pacha is forming a camp, which is to contain between 30,000 and 40,000 men. After throwing the gauntlet to England, by answering in the firmest and most haughty tone Lord Ponsonby's questions, the Sultan is giving by these preparatives an incontrovertible proof of his determination to resist, should other Powers attempt obliging him to renounce his late engagements towards Russia. We are credibly informed that these decisions were taken by His Highness immediately after the arrival of Achmet Pacha's Secretary, Nourry Effendi, from St. Petersburgh. So violent have been the ex... his supreme will, that althongh every ... Ministers and members of the Council is... against the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, ... among them presumed to venture the most di... jection to his resolution, but most submisively ... assent to every word that came from his lips. ... met Pacha is most impatiently expected by ... Little doubt is entertained, that in compliance with his friend Nicholas's recommendations, Mahmoud will, on the favourite's arrival, place him at the head of the Administration. Calculation is made that he will be here by the 10th of March. The nation, which very naturally considers the present moment as the most critical in which the existence of the empire has ever been placed, has her eyes fixed intently upon England. She flatters herself that there is yet generosity and sense enough left in that country, not to allow circumstances like the present to go by without vindicating her own insulted rights, and repairing, by her future conduct, the numerous and most serious evils which the imbecile policy of her Ministers has, unknowingly, been accumulating upon Turkey's head for the last 20 years. In the present moment any thing like reaction on the part of the Turks cannot reasonably be expected; the slightest symptom of a similar disposition would inevitably draw upon them the chastisement of Russia. The explosion of popular feeling will only take place when England, become at last herself again, shall, contemporaneously with the proclamation of her intentions, display sufficient forces to prove her steadfast resolution of carrying them into full execution. Energetic and speedy measures must be adopted; then will success completely crown our endeavours. If we allow this opportunity to slip by unavailed, this empire is lost for ever. The Russian fleet, with 25,000 men on board, is waiting at Sebastopol for sailing orders; considerable bodies of troops are advancing in the direction of the Danube, and by a late ukase, the 60,000 men raised in Meldavia and Wallachia have, though Turkish subjects, been incorporated in the Russian army.

Ibrahim Pacha, who had been invited by his father to Cairo, has received counter orders. He is at present busily engaged in augmenting his army. The misunderstanding between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, which for some time was allowed to remain dormant, is on the point of breaking out again. The kind reception granted to Osman Noureddin, the Egyptian Admiral, to Selim Pacha, Izzed Bey, and other superior officers, who have deserted Mehemet Ali's service, has wounded him to the quick.

Major-General Sir H. Worsley has just made the munificent donation of 2,000*l*. to King's College, London, for the endowment of an exhibition, to be applied to the purpose of educating young men in that institution for the office of missionaries of the established church in the East. This gift is an addition to former donations, amounting to 700*l*., which the same liberal supporter of the college has presented to it.—*Times March* 17.

POSTSCRIPT.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Ripon, on the 13th March, for the exclusion of Bishops and Archbishop, from the House of Lords. On the question being put these appeared for the motion 51, against it 125.

Mr. Buckingham gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for the prevention of duelling.

Two persons had been apprehended under suspision of being concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Richardson, but the evidence against them not being sufficiently strong to warrant commitment, they were remanded by the magistrate.

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